

FOR INTERMEDIATE STUDENTS

# READ & SPEAK ENGLISH

*Anthology*

# WORKBOOK

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# **Read & Speak English Workbook**

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## **ОТ АВТОРА**

“Read and Speak English: Workbook” является приложением к учебнику “Read and Speak English”. Пособие разработано для расширения и углубления грамматического раздела учебника.

В основу упражнений положен ситуативный подход: грамматические явления рассматриваются в едином смысловом контексте – ситуации. Значительная часть заданий представляет собой короткие рассказы, шутки, диалоги, которые можно использовать не только в качестве грамматических упражнений, но и как законченные «тексты» для проверки понимания содержания и развития навыков говорения.

*Т. Ю. Дроздова*

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# UNIT 1

## THE PRESENT INDEFINITE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

**Ex. 1.** The text below is from an interview with a Hollywood actress Gloria Martin. Read the text and put the verbs in brackets into the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous Tense.

My life (get) \_\_\_\_\_ pretty busy at the moment.  
I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a 14-hour day, but I'm lucky because we (film) \_\_\_\_\_ in the Santa Monica mountains now, 15 minutes from home.  
I usually (get up) \_\_\_\_\_ at 4 a.m.  
I (have breakfast) \_\_\_\_\_ at 4.30.  
When I (have breakfast) \_\_\_\_\_, my husband (read) \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers to me.  
I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ no other time for that. I generally (walk or cycle) \_\_\_\_\_ to work.  
My day (start) \_\_\_\_\_ with hair and make-up.  
While I (get ready) \_\_\_\_\_ for the camera I (go) \_\_\_\_\_ through my role again.  
I often (feel) \_\_\_\_\_ nervous even after all these years! But when I (stand) \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the cameras, I (forget) \_\_\_\_\_ everything. I (enjoy) \_\_\_\_\_ my work though when I (not/work) \_\_\_\_\_, my favourite thing is to do absolutely nothing!

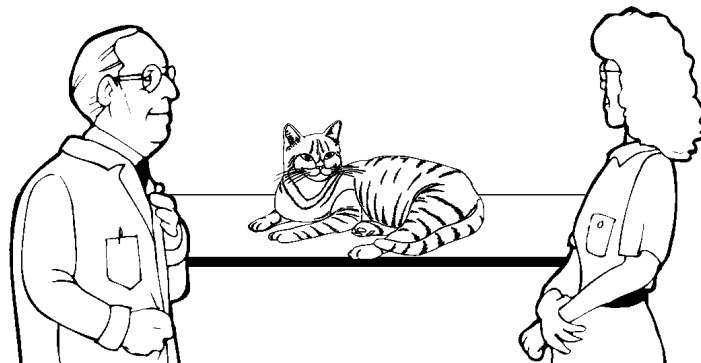
**Ex. 2.** Read the dialogue. Underline the correct verb.

### **Mrs Kay and her cat, Fletcher, are at the vet's**

Mrs Kay: Good morning.

Vet: Hello there, Mrs Kay. Who's this? Fletcher, isn't it? What's the trouble with him?

Mrs Kay: I'm afraid he *isn't feeling/doesn't feel* at all well.



- Vet: Yeah ... He's very listless, isn't he? His coat *looks/is looking* rather dull. As far as I remember his coat usually *is shining/shines*.
- Mrs Kay: Yes, he *is losing/loses* hair by the handful and he *gets/is getting* these nasty scrabs all over. Look...
- Vet: Yes, I see. There's another one here. Hmm... *Does he eat/is he eating* properly now?
- Mrs Kay: Generally he *is eating/eats* very well. But he *is eating/eats* very little now. And he *scratches/is scratching* himself all the time. It's terrible.
- Vet: Yeah, I suspect it's some kind of allergy...

**Ex. 3.** Read the joke. Put the verbs on the left in the correct form (the Present Indefinite or Present Continuous)

come  
walk  
bark  
say  
just make  
always do  
come  
know  
never bite  
say  
know  
know  
know

### The New Postman

One day a new postman \_\_\_\_\_ to a house and \_\_\_\_\_ in through the gate. To his horror, a big, angry-looking dog \_\_\_\_\_ on the front doorstep. "Don't worry," \_\_\_\_\_ the lady of the house. "He \_\_\_\_\_ a noise. He \_\_\_\_\_ that when anyone \_\_\_\_\_ to the door and anyway, you \_\_\_\_\_ the old proverb 'a barking dog \_\_\_\_\_'." "Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ the postman. I \_\_\_\_\_ the old proverb, and you \_\_\_\_\_ the old proverb. The only trouble is: \_\_\_\_\_ the dog \_\_\_\_\_ the old proverb?"

**Ex. 4.** The English are very exact about the proper tense forms since each form implies a special sense which is not interchangeable. Bear it in mind while translating the passage.

- Англичане любя́т рабо́тать в са́ду, и мы – не исклю́чение. (no exception)
- Сейча́с там рабо́тает ма́ма.
- Она́ насла́ждается краси́той са́да, ко́гда там расце́тают цве́ты – они́ так прекра́сно па́хнут.
- На про́шлой неде́ле па́ра пти́чек устро́илась (settle) на дере́ве.
- Ка́ждый го́д в на́шем са́ду жи́вет (nest) мно́жество пти́ц.
- Мы о́жидаем (expect) их в э́том го́ду.

7. Сейчас птицы выют (make) гнезда; мы наблюдаем за ними часами (for hours and hours).
8. Бетти и Тим защищают их от кошек, вот почему они ставят здесь заграждения (barrier).
9. Они с нетерпением ждут (look forward to) того времени, когда родители будут кормить своих птенцов.

**Ex. 5.** Translate the words in brackets. Don't forget that we also use the Present Continuous when we're planning to do something.

*Dear Jane,*

*When you (собираешься установить/get) \_\_\_\_\_ your telephone answering machine? I can never reach you by phone – so here's a short note.*

*I think it's wonderful that you (планируешь организовать/have) \_\_\_\_\_ a weekend beach party for Tom. I'm so sorry that we can't come. That weekend we're terribly busy. Tanya (будет представлять/present) \_\_\_\_\_ her designs for the new senior center to the planning committee on Friday. On Saturday we (помогаем) \_\_\_\_\_ at a sport + activity day for disabled children. They (приглашается/bring) \_\_\_\_\_ in a puppet theatre, pony rides, etc. We (организуем) \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball games!*

*It sounds fun.*

*I want to ask you for help in August. Martin and I (едем) \_\_\_\_\_ on study tour – walking across fields looking at Celtic cult centers, and we want to sleep in a stone circle one night and watch the sunrise (if it doesn't rain). Could I borrow your back-pack and rain poncho?*

*Call me – I have got an answering machine. Have a wonderful time at the party. We (посылаем) \_\_\_\_\_ Tom a present with the Hunts.*

*Love, Jason*

**Ex. 6.** Look at Stephan's letter to a penfriend in England. Stephan doesn't know English well enough. That's why he has made 14 mistakes. Find them and correct.

### Keeping in touch

### Corrections

*Dear Anna,*

*Thanks for your nice newsy letter. We glad to hear you all do fine and that your work is coming along well. We get into our busy season too, but since we're no longer working on Saturdays, we are having more time to ourselves.*



*The work on our house go very slowly. We are finding out that carpenters aren't the most reliable people. They are promise come and then they doesn't show up, or they tell you they is ill or God knows what. Since we can't use the upstairs rooms, things is rather cramped and we all getting on each other's nerves. But we're doing our best to keep up our sense of humour.*

*The girls is fine. Jodie have a babysitting job every day after school, and Sarah are taking piano lessons. They both sends their love.*

*That's all for now. Take care, and keep in touch.*

*Love, Stephen*

# UNIT 2

## THE PAST CONTINUOUS AND PAST INDEFINITE

**Ex. 1.** Read the story and put the verbs in brackets into the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous Tense.

### What a day!

The day (start) \_\_\_\_\_ very well for Ethel Stoketon of Highgate, London, yesterday, but it got worse. It (be) \_\_\_\_\_ a day many people could find difficult to believe. Sometimes strange things happen. Ethel Stoketon (get) \_\_\_\_\_ up early as usual. She (feel) \_\_\_\_\_ a bit ill and (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a slight temperature but she (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of Christmas shopping to do, so she (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the shopping center. At 9:30 am she (walk) \_\_\_\_\_ past Woolworth's, and (step) \_\_\_\_\_ on a banana peel. She (fall) \_\_\_\_\_ and (break) \_\_\_\_\_ her right arm and two fingers on her right hand. That's not



all. John Severius and his daughter Carmen (walk) \_\_\_\_\_ next to her, and Ethel (fall) \_\_\_\_\_ into them and (knock) \_\_\_\_\_ them down, too. John Severius (smoke) \_\_\_\_\_ a cigarette when they (fall) \_\_\_\_\_ and (burn) \_\_\_\_\_ his daughter's nose. He also hurt his knee and couldn't stand up. His daughter, except for the nose, (be) \_\_\_\_\_ still all right, so she (call) \_\_\_\_\_ an ambulance. It got there in minutes. The driver of the ambulance (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a bad cold. As he (drive) \_\_\_\_\_ them to the hospital just at the corner of

Highgate Hill and Magdala Avenue, he (sneez) \_\_\_\_\_. He (crash) \_\_\_\_\_ into a bakery delivery van. The driver of the van (get) \_\_\_\_\_ a broken arm, a stiff neck and a lot of whipped cream on his back. The ambulance and the driver could still drive, so the bakery van driver (get) \_\_\_\_\_ in next to Carmen Severius who in the crash (lose) \_\_\_\_\_ a tooth and they (go) \_\_\_\_\_ on to the hospital. They (get) \_\_\_\_\_ to the hospital with no more accidents. But when they (make) \_\_\_\_\_ an X-ray of Ethel's arm, part of the X-ray machine (fall) \_\_\_\_\_ off and (hurt) \_\_\_\_\_ her shoulder. They (put) \_\_\_\_\_ her in the best room of the hospital. When we (talk) \_\_\_\_\_ to Ethel this morning, she said, "Funny thing is – I don't ever eat bananas!"

*(from "Take off 2")*

**Ex. 2.** Read the police statement from a driver who was in an accident. Complete it with the verbs from the box in either the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous Tense.

signal	happen	pass	run	go
appear	rain	move	get out	drive
brake	be	hit	stop	see

The accident \_\_\_\_\_ at 6.35 pm on November, 15. I \_\_\_\_\_ home from work along Foster Road. It had already got dark and it \_\_\_\_\_. Suddenly I \_\_\_\_\_ car lights in front of me. The car \_\_\_\_\_ very fast on the wrong side of the road. Hardly had I turned right when the car \_\_\_\_\_ me. At that very moment I \_\_\_\_\_ the car which \_\_\_\_\_ on my right. The blow \_\_\_\_\_ not very strong as I \_\_\_\_\_ slowly at the moment. The car \_\_\_\_\_ and the driver \_\_\_\_\_ of it. He \_\_\_\_\_ not hurt. We saw a policeman who \_\_\_\_\_ to the place of the accident, he \_\_\_\_\_ to the other drivers to stop.

**Ex. 3.** A lot of things can happen when you are doing shopping. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. We (think) \_\_\_\_\_ of getting a new table when we (see) \_\_\_\_\_ this wonderful one on display.
2. They (discuss) \_\_\_\_\_ whether to buy the lamp or not when the shopkeeper (sell) \_\_\_\_\_ it to someone else.
3. I (look) \_\_\_\_\_ in a shop window when my phone (ring) \_\_\_\_\_.
4. While my wife (look) \_\_\_\_\_ at the prices in the window, somebody (steal) \_\_\_\_\_ her purse.
5. I (walk) \_\_\_\_\_ into the shop when a thief (run) \_\_\_\_\_ out.
6. I (find) \_\_\_\_\_ a wallet at the baker's while I (wait) \_\_\_\_\_ for my wife.
7. A store detective (stop) \_\_\_\_\_ me when I (leave) \_\_\_\_\_ the supermarket.
8. Where you (go) \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
I (window shop) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ex. 4.** Put the verbs in the correct form (the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous).

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ TV when the telephone \_\_\_\_\_ (watch/ring).
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ in the park when it \_\_\_\_\_ to rain (walk/start).
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ to work when his car \_\_\_\_\_ (go/break down).
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ in England when I first \_\_\_\_\_ him (live/meet).
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ to John when Sandra \_\_\_\_\_ (talk/come over).
6. Pat \_\_\_\_\_ her supper when she suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ ill (eat/feel).
7. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ when Berlin wall \_\_\_\_\_ (do/come down)?
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ some flowers when I \_\_\_\_\_ Tim (buy/see).

**Ex. 5.** Translate the underlined words. Choose from the verbs given. Cross out the wrong verb.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Я <u>видел</u> Сью вчера, но она не <u>видела</u> меня. Она <u>смотрела</u> в другую сторону.   | 1. saw/was seeing;<br>wasn't seeing/didn't see;<br>looked/was looking  |
| 2. Несколько недель назад я <u>встретил</u> Тома и Анну в аэропорту. Они <u>летели</u> в Берлин, а я в Мадрид. Мы <u>поговорили</u> , пока <u>ждали</u> вылета.                | 2. was meeting/met;<br>flew/were flying;<br>were talking/talked;<br>were waiting/waited  |
| 3. Я <u>ехал</u> на велосипеде, было темно. Вдруг человек <u>вышел</u> на дорогу перед велосипедом. Я <u>ехал</u> довольно быстро, но, к счастью, я <u>успел</u> остановиться. | 3. cycled/was cycling;<br>was stepping/stepped;<br>cycled/was cycling;<br>managed/was managing   |
| 4. Вечером я <u>приготовила</u> обед и <u>посмотрела</u> телевизор.  | 4. was cooking/cooked;<br>was watching/watched   |
| 5. Я не видела Алана целую вечность. Когда я в последний раз <u>видела</u> его, он <u>искал</u> работу.  | 5. met/was meeting;<br>looked/was looking  |
| 6. Я <u>шла</u> по улице, вдруг я <u>услышала</u> шаги позади себя, кто-то <u>шел</u> за мной. Я <u>испугалась</u> и <u>убежала</u> .  | 6. walked/was walking;<br>heard/was hearing;<br>follow/was following;<br>was getting frightened/<br>got frightened;<br>ran away/was running away |

**Ex. 6.** An inattentive girl made 6 mistakes in the verb tenses while copying the story. Find them and correct.

One autumn evening Bill and Will collected a huge bag of apples. It was not far from an old graveyard. They decide to go and share them there. As they shared them a little girl was walking across the graveyard taking a short cut home, for it getting dark. To her horror she was hearing voices, "One for you, one for me, one for you..." She was flying to the gate and bumped straight into a policeman. "What's the matter, little girl?" he asked, for she shivered with fear. "Oh," she said "there are ghosts in the graveyard and they are sharing out the dead bodies."

Corrections

# UNIT 3

## QUESTIONS AND NEGATIVES

**Ex. 1.** Read the news story. Use the underlined sections of the article to write the reporter's questions.

### Bond Street jeweller robbed

A robber got away with a carrier bag full of jewellery from Howard Goodwin, the Bond Street jewellers, yesterday.

A well-dressed man entered the shop at about 3.30 pm. He pointed a gun at an assistant, handed him a Harrods carrier bag and asked him to fill it with jewellery from inside the shop and from the windows.

When the assistant hesitated, the man said in a soft voice: "I would

hate to use this gun on you, so please hurry up."

A Goodwin spokesman said later: "Among the pieces was a diamond necklace worth £500,000. We very much regret its loss."

Detective Chief Inspector Peter Turnbull said: "The man spend about five minutes in the shop, then he walked out into Old Bond Street and disappeared into the crowd. He was aged between 25 and 35 and was wearing a light-coloured Burberry raincoat."

1. What (shop) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. When \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. What \_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. How \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. What \_\_\_\_\_ ?
6. Which \_\_\_\_\_ ?
7. How much \_\_\_\_\_ ?
8. Who \_\_\_\_\_ ?
9. How long \_\_\_\_\_ ?
10. Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?
11. How old \_\_\_\_\_ ?
12. What \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**Ex. 2.** The Chief Inspector is questioning a suspect. He is asking this person about yesterday's evening. Develop the inspector's questions fully.

1. – Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– I went to the opera.

2. – What \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– I saw the Magic Flute.
3. – What time \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– I left around 10.30.
4. – What \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– I went to a restaurant.
5. – Who \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– I went with two friends.
6. – \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– No, we went there by taxi.
7. – \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
– No, I went home from the restaurant alone.

**Ex. 3.** Detective Chief Inspector Peter Turnbull is investigating the case. Complete his questions with the right tag.

### At the Police Station

**Chief Inspector:** Right. Now let's just go over it again. You say you were at the cinema, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**Suspect:** Yes, at the Odeon Leicester Square.

**CI:** You left the Odeon cinema at about three o'clock, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**S:** Yes, at three fifteen, I looked at my watch.

**CI:** You were not driving that day, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**S:** No, I walked along Coventry Street to Piccadilly Circus.

**CI:** Uh-huh. You had bought a newspaper before going down into the tube station, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**S:** That's right. The Evening Standard.

**CI:** You didn't take the north side exit, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**S:** No, it was the Green Park tube station, there I caught a train home.

**CI:** It was a westbound train, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**S:** Yes, to Acton Town.

**CI:** That's on the Piccadilly Line too, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**S:** Yes, I've always taken this train home.

**CI:** You said you walked all the way to the Green Park because you wanted to take a look at the shops, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**S:** Yes, that's true, I suppose.

**CI:** You walked along the north side of Piccadilly, and most of the shops are on the south side, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**S:** But there are the shops in Bond Street...

**CI:** So you turned into Bond Street...

**S:** No, I told you before I wasn't in Bond Street that day.

**CI:** Yes, you were in Bond Street, Mr Neal, and didn't just look at the shops there, you also went into one of them – Howard Goodwin, the jewellers. You had a gun in one hand and

a Harrods carrier bag in the other. The assistant filled it with jewellery. He noticed a copy of the Evening Standard in the bag. We showed him a photo of you and he identified you, Mr Neal. Come on, tell us the truth. Where did you hide the stuff?

**Ex. 4.** Here is a conversation about a picture. Fill in the things Scott said. Scott sees a print of the picture on the wall in Amy's room.

Scott: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Amy: August Macke [ˈmaskə]

Scott: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Amy: Yes, he was born in Westfalen, Germany.

Scott: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Amy: No, he died in 1914.

Scott: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Amy: No, I've never seen his pictures before. It was the first picture of the painter I'd ever seen, and I liked it very much.

Scott: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Amy: He painted it in 1914, it's one of his last.

Scott: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Amy: They are sitting in a garden. In fact, it's a restaurant, the painting is called "A garden restaurant".

Scott: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Amy: Yes, I do. I think it's beautiful: the colours, the light, the composition, the atmosphere.

Scott: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Amy: Yes, indeed. Many of his paintings depict gardens. In one of them we even see his own garden in Bonn.



**Ex. 5.** To read these jokes you have to form questions using the given words.

- 1) **A:** you/remember/our holiday/last year?  
**B:** Yes, of course! Could/I/forget/Greece?  
**A:** you/remember/the boy/I/had?  
**B:** Which/one?  
**A:** The one I said life wasn't worth living without.  
**B:** Well?  
**A:** I've forgotten his name.
- 2) **A:** you/ever/see/a catfish?  
**B:** how/a cat/can/hold/a fishing rod?
- 3) **Small daughter:** Mummy, how many/days/be/before Christmas?  
**Mother:** why/ask/you?  
**Daughter:** enough/time/start/being a good/girl/be?
- 4) **Mr Smith:** you/have/a room/for tonight?  
**Recertionist:** you/have/a reservation?  
**Mr Smith:** I'm not a Red Indian.

**Ex. 6.** Read a fan's letter to Gloria Martin, a popular TV star. The girl asked her brother to write this letter for her, but then she added some questions herself. Correct the mistakes in the questions.

*Dear Gloria,*

*My name is Alberta. I'm from Cartagena in Chile. My English is very poor. I asked my brother to write this letter to you. I'm a great fan of yours. I watch all your films. I want to be an actress too. I want to know everything about you. Will you write me a letter?*

*Love, Alberta*

What your age?  
 Where you are from?  
 What you do in your free time?  
 Are you really have a swimming-pool  
 in the garden?  
 You have sisters and brother?  
 What film you do now?  
 Where you have studied?

Corrections



# UNIT 4

## THE PAST INDEFINITE AND PRESENT PERFECT

### THE PRESENT PERFECT AND PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

**Ex. 1.** Use the words in brackets in the correct form to complete the sentences.

- A** In the bank one day Simple Simon\* suddenly (call out) \_\_\_\_\_ at the top of his voice, “\_\_\_\_\_ anybody (drop) a wad of notes with a rubber band around it?”  
Several people standing in the bank (answer) \_\_\_\_\_ “I have!”  
“Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ (find) the rubber band”, (say) the simpleton.  
Why \_\_\_\_\_ Simple Simon (take) \_\_\_\_\_ hay to bed with him? Because he (want) \_\_\_\_\_ to feed his nightmare.  
\* *Simple Simon* – недалекий человек
- B** The absent-minded professor (say) \_\_\_\_\_ to another professor, “I can hardly recognize you. You (change) \_\_\_\_\_ so much. You (put on) \_\_\_\_\_ a great deal of weight and your hair (turn) \_\_\_\_\_ grey and you don’t wear glasses any longer. What (happen) \_\_\_\_\_ to you, Professor Dixon?”  
“But I’m not Professor Dixon”, came the answer.  
“Remarkable. You (change) \_\_\_\_\_ your name”.
- C** Oh, I say, that’s a nice clock. Where did you get it? I bought it in England last summer. You know I (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ clocks for fifty years now and I (build) \_\_\_\_\_ quite a big collection. Genuine antique clocks (acquire) \_\_\_\_\_ a great value since the time I started. The taxes (grow) \_\_\_\_\_ rapidly since then, and the rate of inflation (not be stable) \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time.  
– You’re right. That’s what (make) \_\_\_\_\_ antique-hunting less profitable nowadays.

**Ex. 2.** Make sentences using the words.

*Example:* he/lose weight/for weeks

He has been losing weight for weeks.

1. He/feel/bad/since/she/leave him.
2. We/not get enough sleep/recently.
3. She/brood/about this problem/for days.
4. It/rain/since/we/arrive/here.
5. I/have cold/for a week/now.
6. She/be/out of hospital/since/the 15th of March.
7. Charles/ask/marry/you/him/?
8. I/not drive/a car/for eight months.
9. He/not hear/from Julia/since/last summer.
10. She/have dinner/just.

**Ex. 3.** Read the situations below. Tick (✓) the best sentence for the speaker to use to develop the situation.

*Example:* Alice is a good friend of mine.

- ☒ a) I've known her since my childhood...  
☐ b) I knew her when I was a child...

1. It's 8 o'clock am. The milkman usually comes at 6 am.

- ☐ a) The milkman didn't come this morning...  
☐ b) The milkman hasn't come yet...

2. He is back home.

- ☐ a) I haven't seen him for 10 days...  
☐ b) I didn't see him for 10 days...

3. I'm talking about my trip to Europe last summer.

- ☐ a) I didn't go to London...  
☐ b) I haven't been to London...

4. Mike didn't get the job.

- ☐ a) Mike has applied for a new job...  
☐ b) Mike applied for a new job...

5. My sister's baby is a day old.

- ☐ a) My sister had a baby...  
☐ b) My sister has had a baby...

**Ex. 4.** Are the underlined parts of these sentences right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong.

1. I've lost my glasses. I can't find them anywhere.

2. Have you been to the cinema yesterday?

3. I've bought a new house. Do you want to see it?

4. I've bought it last month.

5. Jenny has quited the team a week ago.

6. When has this film been shot?

7. I'm very hungry. I haven't eaten anything today.

8. What have you been doing yesterday evening?

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**Ex. 5.** Read the situations. Put the verbs into the appropriate form.

For the last 6 days he \_\_\_\_\_ Moscow. (visit)

Demonstrators \_\_\_\_\_ for several hours. (march)

The fire \_\_\_\_\_ for 3 days. (burn)

It \_\_\_\_\_ since Tuesday. (rain)

We \_\_\_\_\_ for you since 6 o'clock. (wait)

I \_\_\_\_\_ English for 3 years. (learn)

She \_\_\_\_\_ in the same job since 1988. (work)

If \_\_\_\_\_ for 3 days. (snow)

Prices \_\_\_\_\_ very fast for several weeks. (go up)

How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in this hotel? (stay)  
What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ all morning? (do)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ letters. (write)  
You look hot. – Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_. (run)

**Ex. 6.** Translate the sentences.

1. Как долго Вы живете здесь? – Примерно 25 лет. Я живу здесь с рождения.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Сколько времени Вы посещаете этот курс? – Дайте мне подумать. Мы начали в январе. Итак, я хожу на курсы (take a course) уже 4 месяца.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Сколько времени у Вас уже (Вы имеете) водительские права? – Я получил права после того, как мне исполнилось 18 лет. Они у меня уже 10 лет.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Я не знаю, где Элис. Вы её не видели? – Она уже полчаса ждёт Вас в холле.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Ваша машина выглядит как новая. Вы её помыли? – Да, я мыл её всё утро. Она была очень грязная.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Мой дедушка умер 30 лет назад. Я его никогда не видел.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Ты не читал газеты вчера, а сегодня ты их читаешь уже 2 часа. – Да, но я не прочел даже половину.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Идёт дождь. Дождь идёт с утра, а вчера не было дождя.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Ex. 7.** Gulida studies English at Manchester Teachers College. The students are asked to keep a diary. She is to make notes every day. When the teacher read her diary he found 7 mistakes. Correct them.

November, 24 Monday

*Met William yesterday at a supermarket. He changed a lot, he grew a beard. And he was with a new girl. I never met her before. She is awful. Shouldn't forget to tell Marsha.*

November, 25 Tuesday

*They gave us a day off. We hadn't a holiday for a long time. I don't know what I want to do. I already was everywhere in this city. Should ask Marsha what she is going to do.*

November, 26 Wednesday

*Tired after the holiday. Marsha has invited me to a party but I didn't go. I look awful, I gained a lot of weight. I went hiking with friends instead should do something about my weight!*

November, 27 Thursday

*Tried to find mother a birthday present. I'm exhausted. I did shopping all afternoon but I haven't found anything suitable. Bad luck!*

Corrections

# UNIT 5

## THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

**Ex. 1.** Read the story. Put the words in brackets into correct form.

**A.**

### THE COURTSHIP OF ARTHUR AND AL

*by James Thurber*

Once upon a time there (be) \_\_\_\_\_ a young beaver named Al and an older beaver named Arthur. They (be) \_\_\_\_\_ both in love with a pretty little female. She (look) \_\_\_\_\_ with disfavour upon the young beaver's suit because he never (do) \_\_\_\_\_ a single gnaw of work in



his life; he (prefer) \_\_\_\_\_ to eat and sleep and to swim lazily in the streams and to play Now-I'll-Chase-You with the girls. The older beaver never (do) \_\_\_\_\_ anything but work from the time he got his first teeth. He never (play) \_\_\_\_\_ anything with anybody.

When the young beaver (ask) \_\_\_\_\_ the female to marry him, she (say) \_\_\_\_\_ she wouldn't think of it. She (remind) \_\_\_\_\_ him that Arthur (build) \_\_\_\_\_ thirty-two dams and (work) \_\_\_\_\_ on three others,

whereas he, Al never even (make) \_\_\_\_\_ anything in his life. Al was very sorry, but he (say) \_\_\_\_\_ he would never go to work just because a woman (want) \_\_\_\_\_ him to. Thereupon she (offer) \_\_\_\_\_ to be a sister to him, but he (point) \_\_\_\_\_ out that he already (have) \_\_\_\_\_ seventeen sisters. So he (go) \_\_\_\_\_ back to eating and sleeping and swimming in the streams and playing with the girls. The female (marry) \_\_\_\_\_ ...

**B.** Read a passage from the story "The Party Dress" by Margaret Drabble. Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

Clara, 17, who had grown up under the thumb of a mean and disapproving mother, **was in Paris on a school trip**, which her mother had surprisingly allowed her to take part in.

On the last night of the trip there (be) \_\_\_\_\_ a dance. Some of the girls (look forward) \_\_\_\_\_ to this as to the highlight of the trip,

but Clara (dread) \_\_\_\_\_ it, and for a classic reason, which was that she had nothing nice to wear. She (have) \_\_\_\_\_ no evening clothes, and (have) \_\_\_\_\_ no party dress since the age of six. All the other girls (be) \_\_\_\_\_ anxious to display clothes bought especially for the occasion. Clara (have) \_\_\_\_\_ the sense not to try to ask her mother about the dress. Nevertheless, Clara (be obliged) \_\_\_\_\_ to raise the subject of a best dress, because the brochure about the school trip clearly (state) \_\_\_\_\_ that it would be expected. But in the end her mother (consent) \_\_\_\_\_ to do something about it. What she did was to go through her cupboards, where she discovered a dress which once (belong) \_\_\_\_\_ to Clara's cousin. At the sight of it, Clara's spirits faintly (rise) \_\_\_\_\_, because the colour – a blue-green – was one which, at that age, she rather fancied. But once she (try) \_\_\_\_\_ it on, her spirits sank. For the dress was quite impossible.

**Ex. 2.** Make one sentence using *after* or *when*. Introduce all necessary changes.

*Example:* She wrote a letter. She posted it.

*When she had written the letter, she posted it.*

1. Louise made a cup of tea. She sat down and drank it.

2. Michael put the papers in his bag. He left the office.

3. I phoned the police. I waited.

4. We found a nice hotel. We unpacked our bags and had a meal.

5. We looked at the map. We took the road on the right.

6. She drank her beer. She stood up and left the pub.

**Ex. 3.** Complete the sentences using the words from the box. Put the verbs into the right form. See the example.

already see it twice	land at Seattle's airport
play it a lot at school	be warm all morning
only have two months' practice	never leave Europe

*Example:* Alex didn't want to watch a return of Twin Peaks.

He had already seen it twice.

1. Tory got her driver's license although she \_\_\_\_\_.

2. After Daniel \_\_\_\_\_ he called his parents in the USA.

3. The weather got cold in the afternoon. It \_\_\_\_\_.
4. It was Daniel's first trip to Canada. Before that he \_\_\_\_\_.
5. He was quite good at basketball because he \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ex. 4.** Translate the words in brackets.

1. After the visitors (прекратили) \_\_\_\_\_ coming, things (были) \_\_\_\_\_ quiet again in Issaquah for six years.
2. This meant that the residents could no longer enjoy «their» area as they (делали) \_\_\_\_\_ before.
3. The residents were surprised because they (забыли) \_\_\_\_\_ all about the TV series.
4. Later, visitors (начали) \_\_\_\_\_ to arrive because the area suddenly (стала) \_\_\_\_\_ famous worldwide.
5. Before Twin Peaks (была создана) \_\_\_\_\_, the North Bend area always (была) \_\_\_\_\_ a quiet place.
6. Then, suddenly, the place got a lot of Japanese visitors who (видели) \_\_\_\_\_ reruns of Twin Peaks.

**Ex. 5.** Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

**A.** 1. Сью вспоминала, как она впервые познакомилась с Тони.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Они впервые встретились в клубе.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. До Тони Сью никогда не встречала (know) такого потрясающего парня.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. После того, как они встречались уже несколько раз, Тони пригласил её на обед.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. После того, как они были помолвлены, Сью узнала (find out) от друга (from ...), что Тони уже семь лет женат.

**B.** 1. До того, как Денни полетел в Лондон, он никогда не летал на самолёте.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Брауны смогли найти Денни в аэропорту, так как он прислал им свою фотографию.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Денни всегда мечтал поехать в Англию, поэтому он получил такое огромное удовольствие от этого путешествия.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Он хотел увидеть Англию, так как много читал об этой стране.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Однако ему не разрешили водить машину, так как он никогда раньше не водил машину при левостороннем движении (drive left side).
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**Ex. 6.** Read a passage from Stephan's letter to Anna. He isn't fluent in English and to make things still worse he was very much upset when writing the letter. Correct the mistakes he's made (10 mistakes).

*Dear Anna,*

*You wanted to know if I was passed my driving test. I should confess, I haven't.*

*On my first test I had run out of petrol. Shortly after the restart the car was stopping again, although I didn't brake. I had tried five times to restart it. The instructor got angry, he taught me how to restart a car. The examiner moved into the driving seat and I had pushed the car to the nearest service station where I pay for the petrol. Then I had tried several times but the car wouldn't start. I was feeling awful. I am not surprised that I failed the test.*

Corrections



## REVISION ON TENSES

### Ex. 1. The Past Indefinite or the Present Perfect?

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ you (do) \_\_\_\_\_ today?
2. Angela (interview) \_\_\_\_\_ 3 people last week.
3. So far this week she (talk) \_\_\_\_\_ to two more people.
4. I (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ TV at all this month.
5. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you (go) \_\_\_\_\_ for holidays last year, Tom?
6. We went to Blackpool. Again! We (be) \_\_\_\_\_ there five times in the last 3 years.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you (see) \_\_\_\_\_ Pat recently? Yes, she (be) \_\_\_\_\_ at Tom's party two days ago.
8. When she (be) \_\_\_\_\_ a little girl there (be) \_\_\_\_\_ no cars and no TV.

### Ex. 2. Choose the best tense for each sentence (Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Indefinite)

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) today?  
I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) letters since breakfast and I'm bored!
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ever/see) the film Jurassic Park?  
It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on TV last night.
3. Last month we \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) 10.000 washing machines.  
This month we \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) only 8.000. I know the sales figures  
\_\_\_\_\_ (go down) for 6 month now.

### Ex. 3. Read this article and put the verbs in brackets into the Simple Past, the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous.

Last week on Monday and Wednesday evening over 17 million British television viewers **watched** (watch) their favourite TV soap, Coronation Street. This programme \_\_\_\_\_ (become) one of the great success stories of British television. For a quarter of a century an average of 16 million people \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV twice a week to follow the show, and a team of scriptwriters \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) regularly every week to decide what will happen next. Over the years the story \_\_\_\_\_ (change), new characters \_\_\_\_\_ (join) the series, old characters \_\_\_\_\_ (die) or \_\_\_\_\_ (leave), but basically the "Street" \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) the same. Over the years several Prime Ministers \_\_\_\_\_ (follow) the series. Harold Wilson \_\_\_\_\_ (be) one of these. He \_\_\_\_\_ (end) his cabinet meeting at 7.30 on Mondays and Wednesdays because he \_\_\_\_\_ (not want) to miss an episode. According to some reports certain members of the Royal Family \_\_\_\_\_ (follow) the series since it started. Ironically, in 1981 more people \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the TV wedding of the main characters Ken and Deirdre than the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana.

**Ex. 4.** Choose time expressions to write in the sentences below.

yesterday  
last Tuesday  
when I was younger  
a year ago  
in 1995

today  
this week  
since 9 o'clock this morning  
recently  
since June

1. What have you done \_\_\_\_\_ ? Not much I've been really lazy.
2. I saw, Tom \_\_\_\_\_. Oh, how was he?
3. I started learning English \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. I've written ten letters \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. Liz and I got married \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. Have you lost weight \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. It's so dry! It hasn't rained \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. We had a lovely house \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Ex. 5.** Write questions to match the answers below. Use the questions words in the box.

How long?  
Why?

How many?  
What?

When?  
Where?

What?  
How long?

*Example:* holiday/suddenly/become/nightmare?

*Why did your holiday suddenly become a nightmare? We got poisoned.*

1. you/eat?

\_\_\_\_\_

We ate some wild mushrooms.

2. find/them?

\_\_\_\_\_

In the woods near the caravan site.

3. mushrooms/Pauline/cook?

\_\_\_\_\_

She cooked nearly all the mushrooms.

4. the ambulance/arrive?

\_\_\_\_\_

After 12 o'clock.

5. you/wait/for it

\_\_\_\_\_

15 minutes.

6. you/not ring for/the ambulance/immediately?

\_\_\_\_\_

The office at the caravan site was closed.

7. the doctors/do/hospital?

They got the antidote from Copenhagen.

8. you and Pauline/stay/hospital?

Three weeks.

**Ex. 6.** Write down the following sentences in full.

1. When the concert \_\_\_\_\_ (begin), all the seats were taken.
2. When the conductor \_\_\_\_\_ (bow) to the audience, the concert began.
3. Last year I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an excellent guide; he \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) me he \_\_\_\_\_ (live) there for 25 years.
4. When the rain \_\_\_\_\_ (stop), we went for a walk.
5. No sooner \_\_\_\_\_ Muriel \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the letter than she \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to dance for joy.
6. After Roger \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) for the ice-cream in the restaurant, he \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) 10 p on the table for the waiter.
7. Yesterday afternoon there \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a terrible thunderstorm, only some minutes before the children \_\_\_\_\_ (come home).
8. Tom wondered whether his father \_\_\_\_\_ (ever be) to the USA.
9. His father said when he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) young, he \_\_\_\_\_ (have) to help his parents to earn money because they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very poor.
10. Last Sunday Mr Talor came to see us. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) sunburnt because he \_\_\_\_\_ (return) from a holiday in Italy.

**Ex. 7.** Choose the correct verb form. Cross out the wrong verb.

1. I *am writing/have been writing/wrote* letters for the past 2 hours.
2. How long *are you learning/have you been learning* English? Since last summer.
3. When I was a child we *have been living/have lived/lived* in a house by the river.
4. I *have had/have* this watch since my 18th birthday.
5. How long *do you know/have you known* Jessica? We *have been/were* at school together 40 years ago.
6. I *am/have been* ill for 3 days now. I think I'd better call a doctor.
7. I'm *going/I've been* home on Sunday.
8. Sorry I'm late. *Are you waiting/have you been waiting* long?
9. *Have you ever seen/did you ever see* a boxing match?
10. *Have you ever been/did you ever go* camping when you were a child?
11. Where *have you had/did you have* lunch yesterday?
12. I've *never traveled/I never traveled* by air.

# UNIT 6

## THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES. INDIRECT SPEECH

**Ex. 1.** Read the newspaper article. Rewrite in the reported speech what Judy and David Young told the readers.

David and Judy Young got divorced nine years ago but they are still living together – for the sake of their dogs.

*“They’d grieve themselves to death if David and I weren’t here for them,”* said Mrs Young, 57, of Detroit. *“We got the dogs after our children grew up and left home and we’ve always treated them like they were children themselves.”*

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The drama began ten years ago when the couple decided they no longer loved or even liked one another after 22 years of marriage. They got divorced a year later. But when the time came to divide their possessions and move into separate homes, they realized that they had one big problem – their dogs.

*“We thought about splitting up Blackie and King but it really didn’t seem right,”* said David Young. *“One of us could have taken both of them, of course, but that didn’t seem right, either. Judy and I finally decided that we had to stay together as long as the*

*dogs were alive. And even though we don’t get along or speak to each other very much any more, we’re sure that we’re doing what’s best for our dogs. They’re both very sensitive, and we don’t want to hurt them.”*

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The Youngs go about their business as if they were boarders in a rooming house – sleeping in separate bedrooms, dining alone and generally avoiding each other.

*"Our kitchen and living room is a kind of "neutral zone" where we get together with the dogs and do our best to act as if everything was normal," said Mrs Young.*

(from "Channels" Course book 2)

**Ex. 2.** Pat Right is talking to her cousin Cindy on the phone. She has just told her a secret. But Cindy can't keep secrets, she told Pat's secret to her friend Sue. Wright what she told Sue.

...But don't tell anyone, OK? ... If my parents find out I'm going out with him, they'll go crazy! It was bad enough when my Korean friends found out ... Well, one girl won't speak to me anymore ... She thinks Daryl might be a gang member ... No, Cindy, he is not! ... I know, but if I tell Mom and Dad, they won't let me see him again ... Yeah, of course it's because he's black, but they'd never admit it ... Sure, they wouldn't mind so much if he were American but they think I'm too young for boyfriends anyway ... Huh? ... Well, they want me to concentrate on school. Dad says my grades aren't good enough. He even wants me to give up volleyball because of school – but then he complains I don't help enough in the store! ... Yeah, typical! ... Anyway, Daryl has asked me to go with him to see the Sonics tomorrow ... No, I haven't decided yet – that's the problem. You see, I offered to help the Club get ready for the Worldfest on Saturday. Mom wants me to translate 13 recipes into English, but Daryl says that if I don't go with him, he'll give my ticket to someone else – and I don't want him to do that!

This image shows a blank sheet of handwriting practice paper. It features ten sets of horizontal guidelines arranged vertically. Each set includes three lines: a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line, providing a structured space for practicing letter formation and alignment.

**Ex. 3.** Write how Mr Chung tells the story to a friend a week later. (The box shows how you can change time adverbs in reported speech.)

Last week	⇒	<b>the week before</b>
Yesterday	⇒	<b>the day before</b>
Today	⇒	<b>that day</b>
Tomorrow	⇒	<b>the next day</b>
Two days ago	⇒	<b>two days earlier</b>

### **A Customer's Story**

One of Mr Chung's customers is telling him a story.

"Yesterday I discovered a mouse in a bag of rice you sold me! I bought the rice last week, and even used some of it. Then while I was cooking dinner last night, I discovered the mouse in the bag. Have you ever found mice in your rice, Mr Chung? No? Well, don't worry – this one was alive! My son's pet mouse escaped from its cage two days ago and probably got hungry. It's back in its cage now and we gave it some more rice today.

Now, will you give me two bags of rice, please?

I'm inviting all my relatives to dinner tomorrow."

Start like this:

One of my customers came into the store last week.

She said that **the day before** she had discovered a ...

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**Ex. 4.** What were their original words?

*Example:* Mrs Right invited Steve to dinner the following Saturday.

Mrs Right: *Would you like to come for dinner next Saturday, Steve?*

1. Steve thanked her and said it was nice of her to invite him.

2. Pat asked her mother whether she could cook the meal herself.

3. Mr Right wanted to know what she was going to cook.

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4. Pat told him she hadn't decided yet.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Mrs Right suggested Pat should make her favourite dish.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Steve said he had a better idea.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Pat wanted to know what it was.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Steve offered to bring them their favourite pizzas.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Ex. 5.** Cindy and Daniel were talking. Report what they said to each other.

1. Cindy: What is your favourite kind of music, Daniel?

\_\_\_\_\_

Daniel: I enjoy almost everything, rock mostly.

2. Daniel: What are you going to get you Mom for her birthday tomorrow?

\_\_\_\_\_

Cindy: I have decided to get her a record of Irish music.

3. Cindy: Did you watch the African dancers?

\_\_\_\_\_

Daniel: Yeah – I found them almost frightening.

4. Daniel: How long have you and Soo known each other?

\_\_\_\_\_

Cindy: Almost all our lives. We're cousins.

5. Cindy: What did you and your relatives do in Seattle yesterday?

\_\_\_\_\_

Daniel: We watched a ball game.

**Ex. 6.** Correct A's statements. Use the words in brackets.

*Example:* A: The Whites are staying in Boston for two weeks (one week).

B: *Are they? I thought you said they were staying for one week.*

1. A: The Whites are going back to Germany next week (next month).

B: \_\_\_\_\_

2. A: Angela works full-time (part time).

B: \_\_\_\_\_

3. A: Karsten has been with his company for 10 years now (15 years).

B: \_\_\_\_\_

4. A: Angela can speak three languages (two languages).

B: \_\_\_\_\_

5. A: Barbara's best friend will probably visit the Whites next Christmas (Easter).

B: \_\_\_\_\_

**Ex. 7.** Correct the following. There is one mistake in each sentence.

1. Sheri told the reporters that she undertook the walk to help her sister.
2. Sheri told that she had raised a lot of money.
3. The reporters asked her, if her walk was fun.
4. They asked her what was she going to do next.
5. Sheri told that she had got lost in Nevada.
6. The reporters asked her if she wants to walk back to San Francisco.

Corrections



# UNIT 7

## THE PASSIVE VOICE

**Ex. 1.** Read a newspaper report on the explosion at one of London's main railway stations. Open the brackets using the verbs in the correct tense/voice form. Underline the key phrases.

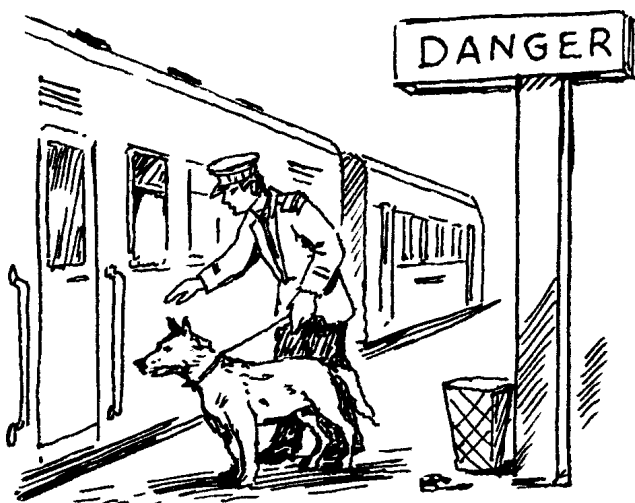
### Clapham bomb brings travel chaos to London

A bomb went off at 6 am near Clapham Junction in south London yesterday. No one (injure) \_\_\_\_\_.

A caller identifying himself as an IRA member had earlier telephoned a television station to say that a bomb (plant) \_\_\_\_\_ at one of the city's main railway stations.

Since the caller did not say which station, all of the main British Rail stations in London as well as some underground stations had to (close) \_\_\_\_\_ to search for bombs.

Services used by 500,000 commuters\* (disrupt) \_\_\_\_\_.



The latest IRA bomb attack may have cost business and industry up to £50 million, it (estimate) \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

An IRA statement at the weekend said: "The economic cost of disruption to daily life in Britain will continue to rise as long as the British government continue to occupy part of Ireland".

The Transport Secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, said: "It's impossible to guarantee that every bit of railway line in the UK can (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ or (guard) \_\_\_\_\_.

Joan Ruddock, Labour's transport spokeswoman, said the rail network could (protect) \_\_\_\_\_.

The Prime Minister, John Major, said that he "(appall) \_\_\_\_\_" by the explosion.

\* commuters – пассажиры

(from "Take off")

**Ex. 2.** Change the following sentences into the passive.

1. They searched all the major stations.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Experts estimated the losses suffered by business and industry at £50 million.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. They had to close all mainline railway stations.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. They said they had planted a bomb at one of the main railway stations.

7. How can we protect the rail network?

8. We cannot guarantee complete safety.

9. People could see the flash for miles.

10. They could have blown up the train.

**Ex. 3.** Read the newspaper report. Translate the words in brackets.

**Man (20) Killed in Accident after Birthday Party**

*20-year-old James F. of 121 Stockton Road, Middlesbrough,  
was killed in a road accident on Friday night.*

His car left the A 171 when he was driving back from a friend's birthday party. His girlfriend Sheila S. (18), of 12 King Street, Stockton, (была серьезно ранена) \_\_\_\_\_ . She (была отправлена) \_\_\_\_\_ to hospital with serious shock. Doctors say that she is now out of danger.

It is not quite clear if (машиной управлял) \_\_\_\_\_ by James F. or his girlfriend, the police say. Both of them (были выброшены) \_\_\_\_\_ out of the car when it hit a tree. It (полагают/считают) \_\_\_\_\_ that James F. (был пьян) \_\_\_\_\_ , and that he was driving too fast.

**Ex. 4.** Write the «hidden» passive.

Credit cards accepted.

1. Are accepted

Service not included.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Coats left at owner's risk.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Same day delivery guaranteed.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

No pets allowed.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

No children admitted.

6. \_\_\_\_\_

Morning coffee served now.

7. \_\_\_\_\_

**Ex. 5.** Complete this dialogue.

A: Did you hear? I was pulled over <sup>1</sup> by the police for speeding last night (pull over).

B: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>2</sup> (give) a ticket?

A: Yes. My license \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>3</sup> (take) away!

B: You're kidding. When will you get it back?

A: Well, according to the officer, it \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>4</sup> (return) to me in two months.

B: How fast were you driving?

A: 70 mph in a 30 mph zone!

B: That's crazy. I hope you \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>5</sup> (give) a big fine!

A: Yeah, I was. But it can \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>6</sup> (reduce) if I take one of those refresher driving courses that \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>7</sup> (offer) by the town.

B: What exactly \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>8</sup> (teach) in a refresher course?

A: I don't know. I guess you \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>9</sup> (tell) about the rules of the road again.

B: Well, I think you should do it. You really forgot the rules of the road last night!

**Ex. 6.** In the composition about Boston Akhmad has made 8 mistakes with the verbs in the Passive. Find the mistakes and correct them.

*Boston is the history of the USA. In the 18th century Boston consider the most important city in America. The Old State House built in 1712 and was the seat of British Government until independence.*

*The Declaration of Independence reading out here to the citizens of Boston. Since the days of the Tea Party many new buildings are built beside old historic ones. Boston is home to the World famous Harvard University. It is building in the Boston suburb of Cambridge in 1636. A fantastic view of the city can see from the top of the 230 m high Prudential Tower. A lot of shops and cafes can find on the market place. People entertain here by street musicians while they shop and sit in the cafes.*

Corrections

# UNIT 8

## CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

**Ex. 1.** Fill in the correct verb forms.

### Sunday trip to the seaside

look go Mother: Listen, all of you. If the weather \_\_\_\_\_  
nice tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_ to the seaside.  
be look Father: All right. But if I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I  
\_\_\_\_\_ at the forecast on TV tonight to make  
sure.  
not be able go Daughter: Well, I'm afraid I \_\_\_\_\_ to get up all  
that early if I \_\_\_\_\_ to Dan's party tonight.  
not go do Mother: You and your parties. If you \_\_\_\_\_ to so many  
parties, you \_\_\_\_\_ a lot better at school, you know.  
not complain feel Daughter: Oh, Mum! If you \_\_\_\_\_ all the time, I  
\_\_\_\_\_ much more like trying!  
give Son: I'm sick of hearing about school. What about Whitby then? If  
work you \_\_\_\_\_ me the map now, Dad, I \_\_\_\_\_  
out the best route.

*12.30 next day:*

leave not get Mother: If we \_\_\_\_\_ earlier, we \_\_\_\_\_  
stuck in that awful traffic jam back there.  
be able not spend Son: Well, we \_\_\_\_\_ to start in time if "Sleeping  
Beauty" \_\_\_\_\_ so long in the bathroom.  
not get Daughter: I like that! Anyway, we \_\_\_\_\_ into that  
listen stupid traffic jam in the first place if we \_\_\_\_\_  
to the traffic news on the radio like I suggested.



not forget not need Father: Now then, now then. If Junior here \_\_\_\_\_  
 not waste his bathing trunks, we \_\_\_\_\_ to go back, and  
 we \_\_\_\_\_ that hour.  
 Mother: And who forgot to fill the tank up yesterday?  
 stop Father: Well, let's not worry about whose fault it all was. We've still  
 have got a nice day – hm, afternoon – on the beach to look forward to.  
 If this rain \_\_\_\_\_, we \_\_\_\_\_  
 a great time, I'm sure!

(from "Learning English Grammar in Profile")

**Ex. 2.** Match the sentences.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. If Leni is in the next school play,               | a) the Browns will visit Angela's parents.      |
| 2. If Karsten didn't work hard,                      | b) she would be bored at home.                  |
| 3. If Barbara did more homework,                     | c) Angela and Karsten will go and watch it.     |
| 4. If Karsten doesn't have to work<br>next Saturday, | d) she would get better marks at school.        |
| 5. If Angela has time next week,                     | e) she'll invite her neighbour round for lunch. |
| 6. If Angela didn't work,                            | f) he wouldn't be so tired.                     |

1	2	3	4	5	6

**Ex. 3.** Make sentences using the words.

*Example: you – unpack – books – I – put – them – on the shelves*  
*If you unpack the books, I'll put them on the shelves.*

1. you – decorate – living room – I – do – kitchen

\_\_\_\_\_

2. you – carry – shelves – upstairs – I – put – them together

\_\_\_\_\_

3. you – take – dog – for – walk – I – clean – house

\_\_\_\_\_

4. you – do – shopping – I – cook – supper

\_\_\_\_\_

5. you – put – pictures up – I – put – curtains up

\_\_\_\_\_

6. you – phone – plumber – I phone – decorator

\_\_\_\_\_

7. you – want – relax – I – finish – work – soon

\_\_\_\_\_

**Ex. 4.** What are they saying? Put the words in the right place.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you write invitations \_\_\_\_\_ I phone our friends? (will – if)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the weather is good at the weekend we \_\_\_\_\_ go to the garden.  
(can – if)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ nobody can come we \_\_\_\_\_ have the party another time.  
(could – if)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you buy the food \_\_\_\_\_ I get the drinks? (will – if)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ I ask my parents they \_\_\_\_\_ come, too. (might – if)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ we get some more chairs we \_\_\_\_\_ be able to sit in the garden.  
(will – if)
7. It \_\_\_\_\_ be nice \_\_\_\_\_ the neighbours come. (will – if)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ my brother helps me I \_\_\_\_\_ move the furniture around. (if – will)

**Ex. 5.** Make «if-sentences» referring them to the Past.

*Example:* Angela married Karsten and went to live in Italy.

*If Angela hadn't married Karsten, she wouldn't have gone to live in Italy.*

1. Barbara was late for school yesterday and had to do extra homework.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Angela always spoke English to her children when they were small, so they didn't have any problems when they came to England.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Karsten overslept yesterday because he forgot to set the alarm clock.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The Browns didn't visit Angela's parents last weekend because Karsten had to work.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Barbara couldn't play tennis yesterday because the weather was so bad.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Karsten was in a hurry last week and locked his keys in his car.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Ex. 6.** Translate the Russian sentences in these jokes.

Teacher: "Why can't you answer any of the questions?"

Pupil: "So that I have a reason for coming to school. Если бы я смог ответить на них, какой был бы смысл (be the point) ходить в школу?"

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Maths teacher: “John! Если бы помидоры стоили 80 пенсов за фунт, а у тебя было бы £2.40, сколько ты бы смог купить?”

John: “Если бы у меня было £2.40, я бы пошел в кино.”

\* \* \*

Teacher: “Если бы не дождь, ничего бы не росло: ни цветы, ни деревья, ни трава...”

Pupil: “But why does it rain on the pavement?”

\* \* \*

Teacher: “Если бы я стал на голову, кровь прилила (flow) бы к голове. Why doesn't it rush to my feet when I'm standing on them?”

Student: “Because they aren't empty.”

\* \* \*

“Don't apologize,” – said the baby-sitter to the parents who came back late.  
“Если бы у меня был такой ребенок, я бы тоже не торопилась.”

**Ex. 7.** Do you still remember the old fairy tale “The Little Red Riding Hood”? Write the tale in your own way using Conditional sentences.

It all might (could/probably wouldn't) have happened if ...
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*Example:* If Grandmother hadn't been ill, the Little Red Riding Hood's mother wouldn't have baked a cake.

Then think of:

- The Little Red Riding Hood stopping to pick some flowers;
- the Wolf being frightfully hungry;
- the Wolf meeting the girl;
- the Wolf talking English;
- the Little Red Riding Hood being very naive;





# UNIT 9

## MODAL VERBS AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS

**Ex. 1.** Complete the tale with the verbs from the box.

must – mustn't   have to should – shouldn't   can't
--

### A fairy tale

Once upon a time there were two princesses. Of course, they lived a life of luxury, but they had a lot of “Do’s and Don’ts” too. \_\_\_\_\_ run in the castle. \_\_\_\_\_ dance on the drawbridge. \_\_\_\_\_ swim in the moat. Smile at rich princes. \_\_\_\_\_ smile at farmers’ sons, and \_\_\_\_\_ pick berries in Darkwood Forest because a terrible dragon lives there.



The two princesses, of course, wanted to do just the opposite of these rules. So one day Princess Silla said, “Let’s go pick berries in Darkwood Forest.” Princess Wisa said, “We really \_\_\_\_\_ go there. That dragon is very dangerous. We \_\_\_\_\_ buy our berries in the supermarket.” “We \_\_\_\_\_ stand in line so long at the supermarket,” said her sister. So off they went to Darkwood Forest. The dragon of Darkwood Forest had a lot of “Do’s and Don’ts” too. One important one: when princesses come to Darkwood Forest you \_\_\_\_\_ put on a big fire show, then

eat them. Poor dragon! He didn’t even like princesses for dinner. He was a vegetarian, but rules are rules. So when the princesses came he gave them some real fireworks and said, “Now I \_\_\_\_\_ grill and eat you. Sorry.” Princess Silla answered, “You \_\_\_\_\_ talk with your mouth full of fire.” Princess Wisa said, “Don’t tell him about the gold at the bottom of Black Lake, Silla!”

Now dragons \_\_\_\_\_ find gold, too, not only to eat princesses. Our dragon liked gold more. So he said, “You \_\_\_\_\_ tell me about the gold now, and then you can go home with your berries, but please don’t tell my mom + dad.” The princesses told him the way to Black Lake and off the dragon went. They didn’t tell him that Black Lake was so polluted, even dragons \_\_\_\_\_ swim there, gold or no gold. That was the end of our poor dragon.

The princesses picked their delicious berries and went home to the castle. “Now we \_\_\_\_\_ smile at farmers’ sons”, said Silla to Wisa.

But that’s the start of another story.

**Ex. 2.** Translate the words in brackets.

- KARSTEN Mr Sasaki, please tell me about Japan. I've never been there.
- MR SASAKI Japan? Well, a lot of things are very different. For example, when you meet people you don't shake hands, you (должны) \_\_\_\_\_ bow. For very important people you bow very low. For the head of Sony Industries you lie on the floor!
- KARSTEN I remember reading that people in Japan like giving presents, is that right?
- MR SASAKI Yes, but you (должны) \_\_\_\_\_ careful. You (нельзя) \_\_\_\_\_ give four of anything.
- KARSTEN In Germany and most of Europe it's 13 which is unlucky.
- MR SASAKI Oh, is it? You (должны, обязательно) \_\_\_\_\_ always wrap the present because we usually open it later, not straight away – but you (нельзя) \_\_\_\_\_ use red paper, it's \_\_\_\_\_ bad manners.
- KARSTEN In Germany, we usually take flowers if we visit a house. Is it the same in Japan?
- MR SASAKI Yes, it is. But not chrysanthemums, you're only (разрешается) \_\_\_\_\_ those to the emperor! Now, your glass is empty. (разрешите) \_\_\_\_\_ I buy you another beer? Isn't that the custom here in England? You buy one beer and I (надо) \_\_\_\_\_ to buy the next one?
- KARSTEN Well, you (не надо) \_\_\_\_\_, Mr Sasaki, but thank you.

**Ex. 3.** We are all consumers and should know our rights.

Fill in *can may must* in the Consumer Protection Act

223. A merchant \_\_\_\_\_ show the price clearly on everything in his store.
224. No merchant, manufacturer, advertiser \_\_\_\_\_ charge more than the advertised price.
231. No merchant, manufacturer, advertiser \_\_\_\_\_ advertise a product when he doesn't have enough in stock.
248. No commercial advertising \_\_\_\_\_ be directed at people under 13 years at age.

**Ex. 4.** Complete the sentences, pointing out all the advantages and disadvantages of living in the country.

**The cottage I've bought is wonderful.  
I want to move in next week.**

*Example:* I'll be able to get my vegetables from the farm nearby.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ cycle to work. It's too far.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ visit my friends so often as it's a long way from the city.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ have friends here for the weekend, as I've got a spare room.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ sit in the garden when the weather is fine, but I \_\_\_\_\_ go to my tennis club so often \_\_\_\_\_ it's just too far away.

5. I \_\_\_\_\_ have big, loud parties as I haven't got any nextdoor neighbours, but they \_\_\_\_\_ stay in town late, as there aren't any late buses.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ have my peace and quiet when I need it. But it could be a bit too quiet!

**Ex. 5.** Put the sentences into the Future tense.

1. I must get up early to get to work in time.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. I don't have to go to the city for my shopping now.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. We must renovate the rooms upstairs.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I don't have to listen to my neighbours playing the piano every day.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I must get a dog because it's a bit lonely here.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. We don't have to worry about space for all the books now, we've got a study now.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. We must get a mobile phone so that I can phone you from the garden.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. We don't have to go to work tomorrow because it's a holiday.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Ex. 6.** Answer the questions. Give negative and positive answers.

Do you have to	dress smartly	in your job?	_____
	work hard		_____
	speak English fluently		_____
	type well		_____
	work fast		_____
	work in a young team		_____
	get up early?		_____
	work every day?		_____

**Ex. 7.** Write what these signs and notices mean, using the words in the box.

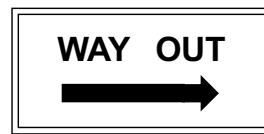
you	can't ...
	mustn't ...
	don't have to ...
<hr/>	
you	are allowed ...
	aren't allowed ...
	needn't ...



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



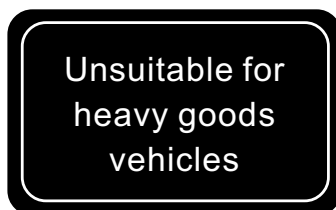
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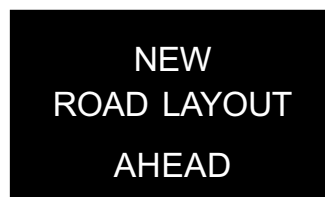
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12



10



11

1. You can't bring your dog here.

2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_

**Ex. 8.** Translate the words in brackets.

Money (могут) \_\_\_\_\_ buy many things, but there are lots of things it (не могут) \_\_\_\_\_ guarantee. Money alone (не могут) \_\_\_\_\_ guarantee our health, nor (не могут) \_\_\_\_\_ it guarantee the future of the giant panda, the fish in the sea or the quality of our drinking water.

Many things (должны) \_\_\_\_\_ change, to ensure that life remains worth living. We (должны) \_\_\_\_\_ stop believing that what we (можем) \_\_\_\_\_ take from the planet is limitless;

Luckily, the chance of solving this dilemma is also in human hands. But we (должны) \_\_\_\_\_ act decisively, and act now. Psychologists tell us that many people (способны) \_\_\_\_\_ continue functioning only by denying the signs of catastrophe. Even though things aren't going as well as they (следует) \_\_\_\_\_ be, there is little they (могут) \_\_\_\_\_ do about it.

There is no end to the things we (сможем) \_\_\_\_\_ do. And of course they (не должны) \_\_\_\_\_ be done at once. You can begin in small ways, taking it one step at a time.

*(Abridged from How to be Green by John Button of  
"Friends of the Earth")*

**Ex. 9.** Translate the article.

**What must they and mustn't they do?  
What is polite and what is rude?**

Что можно или нельзя сделать и сказать очень сильно отличается от страны к стране.

Например, знак «большой палец вверх» (thumb up) во всем мире обозначает "ОК", но не в Австралии. Вы *не должны* делать такой жест (sign), это очень грубо. Вы *можете* бросить сигарету на улице Европы, но *нельзя* это сделать в Сингапуре. Это преследуется законом (illegal).

Представления (idea) о том, что вежливо и не вежливо также различны. В Корее, например, вы *должны обязательно* прикрыть рот рукой, когда вы смеетесь, женщине *нельзя* входить в дверь первой, это должен делать мужчина.

В Германии *следует* идти слева от женщины, а в Англии мужчина *должен* идти между женщиной и дорогой. В Америке *нельзя* дарить часы, это плохой знак. В Англии когда кто-то чихает (sneeze), вы *должны* сказать "Bless you", что предохраняет вас от дьявола (beer away). Таковы традиции.

What you can do and say or can't do and say is very different from one country to another.

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[illegible]

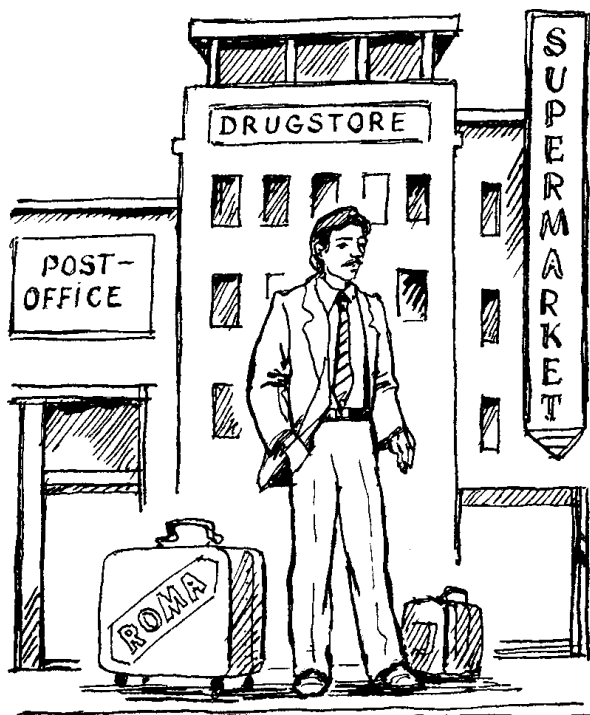
# UNIT 10

## USES OF MODALS TO EXPRESS POSSIBILITY, CERTAINTY, DOUBT

**Ex. 1.** Complete the text using the most appropriate words from the box and the verbs in brackets. Translate the verb complexes you've got into Russian.

can	can't	must	may
can't have	must have	may have	

Mr Nicholas Scotti of San Francisco decided to fly back to his birthplace in Italy to visit his relatives. This trip \_\_\_\_\_ (be) one of the strangest tales of tourism. The plane made one-hour fuel stop at Kennedy Airport and Mr Scotti thought it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Italy. He got out and spent two days in New York without realizing that he was not in Rome. When his nephews were not there to meet him he suspected they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in the traffic jam they had mentioned in their letters. He noticed that there were no famous landmarks of Rome in the Rome he had arrived to. "They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) replaced by these awful modern buildings," he guessed. Another strange fact was that many people spoke English with an American accent. "\_\_\_\_\_ the Americans \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to live everywhere?"



came an awful thought. Furthermore "the street signs \_\_\_\_\_ (write) in English for their benefit," the thought.

Mr Scotti spoke very little English, he asked a policeman in Italian the way to the bus depot and by the greatest coincidence he was answered in fluent Italian. The policeman he was handed to after twelve hours on a bus failed to speak Italian. "The Roman police force \_\_\_\_\_ (employ) people who could not even speak Italian!" he shouted, and there was a short argument.

Finally an interpreter was called. "There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a mistake," he guessed, "I \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) to the wrong country." But his opinion had to be changed when he was raced to the airport in a police car with screaming sirens. Still sure Mr Scotti told his interpreter "I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in Italy – that's how they drive!"

**Ex. 2.** Mr White had trouble falling asleep. What could Mr White be brooding about at night? Make assumptions.

He	may	have	problems at work in his marriage with his children/boss financial worries
	might	be	overworked/out of work frustrated/lonely worried about
	could	have	lost someone he loves his job

1. He may have had problems at work.

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**Ex. 3.** Make assumptions. Complete the sentences using the words from the box. Translate the sentences into Russian.

can't might may	}	have done
-----------------------	---	-----------

1. Someone ate all the chocolate cakes before the party started.

John \_\_\_\_\_ it, he wasn't there.

Doris \_\_\_\_\_ it, she likes chocolate very much.

Fred \_\_\_\_\_ it, he's got chocolate all over his face.

2. Someone stole J1 mln from the bank.

Anna \_\_\_\_\_ it, she wanted to buy a big new house.

Thomas \_\_\_\_\_ it, he'd never do a thing like that.

Diana \_\_\_\_\_ it, she ran away to South America last night.

3. Someone broke the window in the neighbour's house.

Christine \_\_\_\_\_ it, she was at home all day.

Paul \_\_\_\_\_ it, he's got bits of glass in his hair.

The boys \_\_\_\_\_ it, they were playing football near there.



**Ex. 4.** For each situation below think of a possible explanation. Use the verbs from the box. Translate your sentences into Russian.

might must can't	}	have done smth
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*Example:* Last week your friend brought a big cake to the lesson.

- *It might have been his birthday.*
- *He must have spent a lot of money.*
- *He can't have made it himself.*

1. Half of the students didn't come to the class last week.

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2. Your friend didn't phone when he promised.

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3. Your neighbours' house was dark every night last week.

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4. Your friend came home from holiday a week early.

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5. Your friend bought a very expensive car.

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**Ex. 5.** Sometimes you see people in the street, and you think you know where they are going. Where are these people going? What do you think they're doing?

She He	might may	be on	her his	way	to the dentist's. back home from work. ... .
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1. 

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2. 

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3. 

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4. 

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5. 

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6. \_\_\_\_\_  
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
9. \_\_\_\_\_



**Ex. 6.** Pick up the right translation for the underlined words. Cross out the wrong verbs.

*A psychologist is talking about why some people break the law and others don't.*

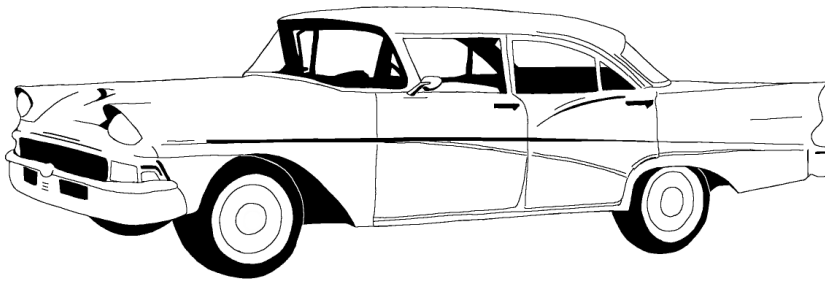
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Когда преступник (criminal) был ребенком, <u>возможно</u> , <u>случилось</u> что-то ужасное в его жизни.       | 1. must have happened/<br>might have happened |
| 2. <u>Должно быть</u> , их личность (personality) <u>изменяется</u> из-за плохого обращения.                      | 2. might have changed/<br>might change        |
| 3. У некоторых преступников, <u>возможно</u> , <u>было</u> очень несчастливое детство.                            | 3. must have had/<br>might have had           |
| 4. <u>Не может быть</u> , чтобы несчастное детство <u>способствовало</u> хорошему развитию ребенка.               | 4. mustn't have helped/<br>can't have helped  |
| 5. Школа очень важна – мы, <u>вероятно</u> , <u>получили</u> лучшее образование.                                  | 5. must have got/<br>might have got           |
| 6. Мы, <u>возможно</u> , <u>были</u> более удачливы в выборе друзей.  | 6. might have been/<br>can't have been        |
| 7. Если бы у преступника были деньги, он, <u>возможно</u> , <u>купил бы</u> , а не украл (steal) этот автомобиль. | 7. must have bought/<br>might have bought     |
| 8. <u>Возможно</u> , мы все <u>побывали</u> в подобных ситуациях, но нам повезло, мы не стали преступниками.      | 8. can't have been/<br>might have been        |

# UNIT 11

## DEGREES COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

**Ex. 1.** Read the newspaper article about one of the Ford's projects – the Edsel. Translate the words in brackets. Say why this project was unsuccessful.

In 1957 Ford produced a real winner – the Edsel. One of the (самых больших) \_\_\_\_\_ and (самых роскошных) \_\_\_\_\_ cars ever made, it was



built at a time when people were turning (все больше и больше) \_\_\_\_\_

to economical cars. As Time magazine said: "It was (самый худший) \_\_\_\_\_

car: 'the wrong car for the wrong market at the wrong time'.

In addition to this, (более половины) \_\_\_\_\_

the models sold were found

to have a lot of defects, (значительно больше) \_\_\_\_\_ defects than any other car at the period.

No wonder that the Edsel's sales graph was compared by a journalist to an extremely dangerous ski-slope which went (все шире и шире) \_\_\_\_\_. Even car thieves seemed to keep clear. As far as the writer knew, there was (самое меньшее) \_\_\_\_\_ number of cars being stolen.

**Ex. 2.** Use the adjectives in brackets in the correct form to complete the sentences.

*Arthur enters the park and goes up to Beryl, a young girl on one of the benches. He sits down and tries to start a conversation, but Beryl refuses to be drawn into it. In spite of this, Arthur begins to talk to her about himself...*

Arthur: ... I'm a very fulfilled person. I have, for example, one of the (big) \_\_\_\_\_ collections of cigarette cards. But I'll let you into a secret. Do you know what it is that's the (valuable) \_\_\_\_\_ thing to collect? People. I'm a collector of people. I look at them, I observe them, I hear them talk. They are like fingerprints. They are never quite the same. Some (good) \_\_\_\_\_, some (bad) \_\_\_\_\_, all (different) \_\_\_\_\_. But the (good) \_\_\_\_\_ of them are women. they are much (good) \_\_\_\_\_ than man. They are (good) \_\_\_\_\_ people. They are (clean) \_\_\_\_\_ people. They are (kind-hearted)

\_\_\_\_\_ people. If I had a choice, I'd be a woman. When I choose to have a conversation, I can tell you it's with a woman every time. Because a woman is one of the (sensitive) \_\_\_\_\_ nature's listeners. Trouble is, I don't get to meet as many women as I'd like to, which is a pity.

*(from "A Talk in the Park" by Alan Ayckbourn)*

**Ex. 3.** Read this most controversial article. Open the brackets using the adjectives in the right form. Find the key phrases showing the different points of view.

### **Elephants Live Longer**

Sir, – Doctors want us to believe that doing sports is (good) \_\_\_\_\_ for our health. Sport and other activities help us to live (long) \_\_\_\_\_. This is complete nonsense!

If you look at nature, you will see that the (active) \_\_\_\_\_ animals live the (short) \_\_\_\_\_ span of time. A good example is the hummingbird (колибри).

However, animals which move (slow) \_\_\_\_\_ or live a (quiet) \_\_\_\_\_ life, usually grow a lot (old) \_\_\_\_\_ like the tortoise, or the elephant.

This might also explain why the average woman lives about 5 years (long) \_\_\_\_\_ than the average man, who spends so much energy on hard, often physically hard work. I therefore suggest that we should not advertise sports actively. This suggestion would help (many) \_\_\_\_\_ people to live (long) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Mr Brendan Long,**  
Guildford, Sussex.

### **Women: Elephants or Hummingbirds?**

Sir, – I am writing in answer to Mr Long's letter (October 6) \_\_\_\_\_, in which he suggests that (slow) \_\_\_\_\_ movers live (long) \_\_\_\_\_. Mr Long seems to believe that a kind of life in total lethargy is (healthy) \_\_\_\_\_ than an active kind of life, which is a very dangerous suggestion, I believe.

Psychologists have shown that people who are (little) \_\_\_\_\_ active are often depressive, eat and drink (much) \_\_\_\_\_ and die of all kinds of illnesses at very early age.

**(Dr) Paul McNeill,**  
London E3

Sir, – Mr Long's theory about long life is sexist nonsense! Women usually work much (hard) \_\_\_\_\_ than men, because housework is very (hard) \_\_\_\_\_ physical work, and very many women have a job besides the housework. Even in the "Third World", where women do (much) \_\_\_\_\_ of the agricultural work alone,

they live (long) \_\_\_\_\_ than men. How could Mr Long explain this within his "theory"?

**Vanessa Grant,  
Jennifer Cartwright,**

Women and the Third World Working Group

**Ex. 4.** Translate the words in brackets.

1. A tourist went into a field on Farmer Giles' land. Suddenly he noticed a bull in the field and called out: "Is that bull safe?" Farmer Giles answered: "I'd say he's (гораздо в большей безопасности) \_\_\_\_\_ than you are."
2. (Самый богатый) \_\_\_\_\_ businessman in the county found himself in a small hotel where his wealth and importance seemed to be quite unknown, and he was treated with (не с большим и не с меньшим) \_\_\_\_\_ respect than any other guest. Determined to show his worth at breakfast he loudly said to the waiter: "Bring me £10 worth of bacon and eggs!" Not the least ashamed, the waiter said: "Sorry, sir, but we don't serve half portions."

**Ex. 5.** Complete sentence B in each pair so that it means the same as sentence A. Use the same adjective in each sentence.

*Example:* A: Brian's car isn't as expensive as Christine's car.

B: Christine's car is more expensive than Brian's car.

1. A: Denmark is colder than Germany.  
B: Germany \_\_\_\_\_
2. A: The Collosseum is not as old as the Parthenon.  
B: The Parthenon \_\_\_\_\_
3. A: This city has the most beautiful view I've ever seen.  
B: No other city has \_\_\_\_\_
4. A: My white shirt is dirty and my checked skirt is dirty.  
B: My white shirt is just \_\_\_\_\_
5. A: The Atlantic isn't as big as the Pacific.  
B: The Pacific \_\_\_\_\_
6. A: We expected this hotel to be quieter.  
B: This hotel \_\_\_\_\_

**Ex. 6.** Comparison of quantities.

*Here are some guidelines about how to save money. Complete the instructions with **more, the most, less or the least**.*

Bus fares usually cost \_\_\_\_\_ than train fares. So always take the bus. When you go to a restaurant, always choose \_\_\_\_\_ expensive dish on the menu, otherwise you will always pay \_\_\_\_\_ than necessary for a good meal. Spend \_\_\_\_\_ time

taking a shower so that you don't use \_\_\_\_\_ hot water than you need. Make an effort to save \_\_\_\_\_ money at every opportunity. Do \_\_\_\_\_ you can. It's \_\_\_\_\_ you can do.

**Ex. 7.** Animals have their own sports heroes.  
What amazing feats are they capable of?

### The Zoolympics

**A.** In your view which animal is ...

- the most beautiful? \_\_\_\_\_
- the ugliest? \_\_\_\_\_
- the most dangerous? \_\_\_\_\_
- the most likeable? \_\_\_\_\_
- the funniest? \_\_\_\_\_

Can you think of record holders from animal world?

- the fastest in water or on land \_\_\_\_\_
- the slowest \_\_\_\_\_
- the heaviest \_\_\_\_\_
- the tallest \_\_\_\_\_

**B.** How far can they jump? Compare animal's ability to jump using comparatives and superlatives and "as ... as", "not so ... as" constructions. Write about their records.

Polar bear	4 m	→
Leopard	4,5 m	→
Tiger	6 m	→
Lion	6,5 m	→
Hare	7 m	→
Horse	8 m	→
Human	8,9 m	→
Kangaroo	13,5 m	→
Springbok (газель антидорка)	15 m	→

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Ex. 8. Translate the article into English.

### **Люди предпочитают автомобили**

Сегодня очевидно, почему автомобиль стал таким *популярным*. Он не очень *дорогой*, большинство людей могут купить его. Robert Heller говорит, что автомобиль открыл города: города могут использовать *больше* пространства (space), чем города в прошлом. Все *больше и больше* людей могут жить в пригородах (suburbs) в домах с *большими* садами. Стиль жизни людей меняется. С другой стороны, как говорит Gilbert Brown, общественный (public) транспорт - лучшая альтернатива, когда дело доходит (it comes to) до передвижения большого количества (number) людей до места их работы в центре города. Частные машины вызывают (cause) *значительно большее* загрязнение окружающей среды (pollution), чем поезда или автобусы. Он думает, что водители машин должны больше платить за дороги, а правительство должно тратить *гораздо больше* денег на общественный транспорт (public). Сегодня автомобиль *так же важен* в нашей жизни, *как и* дом.



# UNIT 12

## PRONOUNS MANY/MUCH, FEW/LITTLE

**Ex. 1.** Translate the words in brackets.

### What sort of shopper are you?

Love it or hate it, we all go shopping. But there are different types of shopper. Abby Adwards asked around.

Malanie, 22, dancer

I am an addict – I can spend (много) \_\_\_\_\_ money! When I have the cash, I'm out there and I buy (много) \_\_\_\_\_, though I have (много) \_\_\_\_\_ things to wear. I definitely have difficulty walking past "sale" things.

Brenda, 40, office manager

My husband does most of the food shopping because I know (мало) \_\_\_\_\_ about cooking. I don't spend (много) \_\_\_\_\_ time shopping for clothes either. I have (много) \_\_\_\_\_ nice things to wear to the office. I am a reluctant shopper, so when I do splash out I tend to feel (немного) \_\_\_\_\_ guilty and I rarely tell my husband how (много) \_\_\_\_\_ I've spent. My husband always complains that I buy (много) \_\_\_\_\_ things for myself and (мало) \_\_\_\_\_ things for him, so I always knock down the price (немного) \_\_\_\_\_.

Martha, 48, housewife

I hate shopping. I go shopping for clothes (несколько) \_\_\_\_\_ times a year and I don't need (много) \_\_\_\_\_ things. I stay at home most of the time. I don't buy (много) \_\_\_\_\_ food either, we have a cow and (несколько) \_\_\_\_\_ hens and I grow most of the vegetables and fruits in our garden.



**Ex. 2.** Put in *much, many, few, little, a lot of*

1. I don't go out \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ people drive too fast.
3. She is lucky. She has \_\_\_\_\_ problems.
4. He isn't very popular. He has \_\_\_\_\_ friends.
5. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ people in this town.
6. Did it cost \_\_\_\_\_ to repair his car?
7. Most of the town is modern. There are \_\_\_\_\_ old buildings.
8. She knows a lot but she still has \_\_\_\_\_ to learn.
9. I'm not very busy today. I have got \_\_\_\_\_ to do.
10. I work at workshop. I don't use the phone \_\_\_\_\_ at work.

**Ex. 3.** Put in *little/a little, few/a few*

1. "When did you last see Charles?" – "\_\_\_\_\_ days ago."
2. "Do you speak English?" – "\_\_\_\_\_, so we can talk a bit."
3. Though I have but \_\_\_\_\_ friends I enjoy my life here.
4. "Let's go and have a drink." – "No, we can't, we have \_\_\_\_\_ time before the train starts."
5. The village was very small. There were only \_\_\_\_\_ houses.
6. I don't think you can be a good teacher. You have so \_\_\_\_\_ patience.
7. "Would you like milk in your tea?" – "Yes, please but \_\_\_\_\_."
8. We must be quick. We have \_\_\_\_\_ time.

**Ex. 4.** Translate the sentences.

1. Она много знает, но работает очень мало.

2. Он очень популярен, у него множество поклонников (fan).

3. Я не очень занята сегодня, у меня мало дел.

4. В музее было много людей, мы смогли увидеть очень мало картин.

5. В последнее время стоит сухая погода, очень мало дождей.

6. Ей везёт, у неё мало проблем. Она унаследовала (inherit) немного денег.

7. Ты можешь одолжить мне несколько долларов?

8. Рано утром в городе мало машин, дорога заняла мало времени, хотя мы сделали несколько остановок.

9. Я не знаю испанский, я могу сказать всего несколько слов.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Мы должны поспешить, у нас мало времени.  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. Вы не будете против (mind), если я задам Вам несколько вопросов?  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. Город не очень интересен, всего несколько достопримечательностей.  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. Я немного устала, мне пришлось перенести (carry) несколько коробок вверх (upstairs).  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. Мы ели мало, так как собирались в бассейн.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Ex. 5.** Guilda goes on with her diary. While visiting her parents for Christmas she made some notes for her friend Marsha. When Marsha read them she found seven mistakes. Correct them.

December, 24 Wednesday

Christmas is going to be fun: much people are coming, the house will be crowded. There will be a little young men. I'm happy, I love dancing, I'm sure to get many presents tomorrow.

December, 25 Thursday

It was a wonderful morning. I got much presents under the firtree: many from my parents and grandparents and a little from my friends.

The Christmas dinner was delicious: much cakes and sweets. I didn't eat many, I wanted to dance much.

The evening was fun. I danced a lot with all the boys.

Corrections

# UNIT 13

## THE ARTICLE

**Ex. 1.** Fill in *a, the* where necessary.

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ disorder among \_\_\_\_\_ papers on \_\_\_\_\_ desk.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ book that he recommended now costs over \$3.
3. Who made \_\_\_\_\_ bed in \_\_\_\_\_ room upstairs?
4. I have no \_\_\_\_\_ idea about \_\_\_\_\_ geography of Scotland.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ babies need \_\_\_\_\_ comfort of their mothers.
6. Even \_\_\_\_\_ honesty of Butler Smither was in \_\_\_\_\_ doubt.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Mayor is 48 years old.
8. Edith Evans was \_\_\_\_\_ finest actress of our time.
9. They went to \_\_\_\_\_ most expensive restaurant in town.
10. We've killed \_\_\_\_\_ pig.
11. He was eating \_\_\_\_\_ apple.
12. He passed \_\_\_\_\_ old lady and \_\_\_\_\_ child.
13. She picked up \_\_\_\_\_ book.
14. After \_\_\_\_\_ week of looking he eventually bought \_\_\_\_\_ house.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ colleague and I got some money for \_\_\_\_\_ research.
16. I got \_\_\_\_\_ postcard from Susan.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ FBI is conducting \_\_\_\_\_ investigation.
18. I've been reading \_\_\_\_\_ interesting article in the Economist.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ article on biology contained \_\_\_\_\_ interesting information.
20. I chose \_\_\_\_\_ picture that reminded me of my own country.
21. She was \_\_\_\_\_ model and \_\_\_\_\_ artist.
22. His father was \_\_\_\_\_ drunk.
23. \_\_\_\_\_ noise is \_\_\_\_\_ nuisance.
24. His brother was \_\_\_\_\_ sensitive child.
25. He was \_\_\_\_\_ worried man.
26. \_\_\_\_\_ general education is perhaps more important than \_\_\_\_\_ exact knowledge.
27. She had \_\_\_\_\_ eagerness for \_\_\_\_\_ life.
28. Everything went on with \_\_\_\_\_ friendliness that was uncommon in such circle.

**Ex. 2.** Fill *a/an, the* or a possessive pronoun where necessary

- A.** \_\_\_\_\_ woman on \_\_\_\_\_ Underground noticed that \_\_\_\_\_ man sitting opposite her had \_\_\_\_\_ pigeon perched on each shoulder. He paid no attention as \_\_\_\_\_ people crowded on and off at \_\_\_\_\_ different stations. He just went on reading \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper. Finally \_\_\_\_\_ woman got so curious that she spoke to \_\_\_\_\_ man. "Excuse me, sir, but would you mind telling me what \_\_\_\_\_ pigeons are doing on your shoulders?" "I have no idea," \_\_\_\_\_ man answered. "They just got on at \_\_\_\_\_ Oxford Circus."

- B.** \_\_\_\_\_ school inspector travelling in Limerick asked \_\_\_\_\_ young boy in class: "Who knocked down \_\_\_\_\_ Walls of Jericho (библ. Иерихон)?"
- "It wasn't me, sir," said \_\_\_\_\_ boy nervously.
- Furious with \_\_\_\_\_ low standard in \_\_\_\_\_ class, \_\_\_\_\_ inspector reported \_\_\_\_\_ story to \_\_\_\_\_ headmaster of \_\_\_\_\_ school.
- "I asked \_\_\_\_\_ young lad, who knocked down \_\_\_\_\_ Walls of Jericho, and he told me that it wasn't him." "The little rascal," said \_\_\_\_\_ headmaster, "I bet it was him all \_\_\_\_\_ time."
- Even more furious, \_\_\_\_\_ inspector went to \_\_\_\_\_ school governor and repeated \_\_\_\_\_ story.
- "Well," said \_\_\_\_\_ school governor, "\_\_\_\_\_ boy comes of \_\_\_\_\_ honest family, and you can take it from me, that if he says he didn't knock down \_\_\_\_\_ Walls of Jericho, then he is telling \_\_\_\_\_ truth."
- Finally, in despair, \_\_\_\_\_ inspector reported \_\_\_\_\_ whole affair to \_\_\_\_\_ Department of Education.
- He received \_\_\_\_\_ following communication: "Dear Sir,
- With regard to your recent letter concerning \_\_\_\_\_ Walls of Jericho, we would like to inform you that this matter does not fall within \_\_\_\_\_ jurisdiction of this department. We therefore suggest that you refer \_\_\_\_\_ problem to \_\_\_\_\_ Building Department."
- C.** Cuthbert Clutterbuck, not known for his great intelligence, returned to \_\_\_\_\_ car park after shopping just in time to see \_\_\_\_\_ car pull away and roar off at great speed. Dropping \_\_\_\_\_ packages, he fumbled in \_\_\_\_\_ pocket and produced \_\_\_\_\_ pen, and wrote hurriedly on \_\_\_\_\_ side of \_\_\_\_\_ parcel. Then he dashed off to find \_\_\_\_\_ policeman to report \_\_\_\_\_ theft.
- "My car's just been stolen!" he cried, when he'd found \_\_\_\_\_ officer.
- "Really," said \_\_\_\_\_ policeman. "What hard luck."
- "But it's all right," said Cuthbert, producing \_\_\_\_\_ parcel.
- "I've got \_\_\_\_\_ swine's licence plate number right here!"

*(the stories are taken from "English Lernen mit neuen Witzen")*

**Ex. 3.** Fill in the necessary articles according to the meaning

**A. A late night**

Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ book which you sent me for my birthday last week. I am certain I will really enjoy reading it as \_\_\_\_\_ book is \_\_\_\_\_ one I have been intending to buy ever since it was published about two and a half years ago. On Thursday, instead of buying \_\_\_\_\_ present for me, my sister took me out for \_\_\_\_\_ meal in \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant which had been highly recommended in \_\_\_\_\_ local newspaper. \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant, which had been open for only two months, was about 25 kilometres away and we went there in my sister's car. \_\_\_\_\_ meal was excellent and we thoroughly enjoyed ourselves \_\_\_\_\_ whole evening. Unfortunately, after we left \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant, we had \_\_\_\_\_ problem with \_\_\_\_\_ car as it would not start. We could not find out what \_\_\_\_\_ trouble was and decided to leave it

behind in \_\_\_\_\_ car park until \_\_\_\_\_ following day. We asked \_\_\_\_\_ waiter to call \_\_\_\_\_ taxi but we had to wait over \_\_\_\_\_ hour for it to arrive, and so we did not get back home until very late. I certainly did not feel at all like getting up and going to work next morning.

**B.****The First Bicycle**

\_\_\_\_\_ history of \_\_\_\_\_ bicycle goes back more than 200 years. In 1791, Count de Sivrac overjoyed onlookers in \_\_\_\_\_ park in Paris as he showed off his two-wheeled invention, \_\_\_\_\_ machine called \_\_\_\_\_ “celerifere”. It was basically \_\_\_\_\_ enlarged version of a children’s toy which had been in use for many years. Sivrac’s “celerifere” had \_\_\_\_\_ wooden frame, made in \_\_\_\_\_ shape of \_\_\_\_\_ horse, which was mounted on \_\_\_\_\_ wheel at either end. To ride it, you sat on \_\_\_\_\_ small seat, just like \_\_\_\_\_ modern bicycle, and pushed hard against \_\_\_\_\_ floor with your legs – there were no pedals. It was impossible to steer \_\_\_\_\_ “celerifere” and it had no brakes, but despite these problems \_\_\_\_\_ invention very much appealed to \_\_\_\_\_ fashionable young men of Paris. Soon they were holding races up and down \_\_\_\_\_ streets.

**C.****An English secret**

\_\_\_\_\_ tea is best made in \_\_\_\_\_ brown china<sup>1</sup> teapot. First you warm \_\_\_\_\_ pot with \_\_\_\_\_ hot water, which you throw away after \_\_\_\_\_ moment or two. Then put in \_\_\_\_\_ teaspoonful of \_\_\_\_\_ tea for each person, and \_\_\_\_\_ extra one for luck (“one for \_\_\_\_\_ pot”). Now pour \_\_\_\_\_ boiling water on, and leave \_\_\_\_\_ tea to stand for three to five minutes, before pouring it into \_\_\_\_\_ fine china cups, with or without \_\_\_\_\_ milk and \_\_\_\_\_ sugar. \_\_\_\_\_ hot water is served separately, to make \_\_\_\_\_ tea less strong. Philip Sidley is \_\_\_\_\_ tea expert. He believes that \_\_\_\_\_ secret of \_\_\_\_\_ good tea lies in \_\_\_\_\_ quality of \_\_\_\_\_ water you use. Jonathan Goodall, who is the manager of \_\_\_\_\_ big firm of \_\_\_\_\_ tea importers, does not think \_\_\_\_\_ type of \_\_\_\_\_ water is \_\_\_\_\_ such \_\_\_\_\_ important aspect. He says \_\_\_\_\_ main thing is to make \_\_\_\_\_ tea immediately after \_\_\_\_\_ water has boiled.

\_\_\_\_\_ Queen Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ Second would agree with Philip Sidley. Whenever she travels away from \_\_\_\_\_ home, she takes \_\_\_\_\_ special type of \_\_\_\_\_ English spring water<sup>2</sup> with her – for making \_\_\_\_\_ tea.

Although \_\_\_\_\_ coffee is also drunk a lot in England today, \_\_\_\_\_ drinking of \_\_\_\_\_ tea is closely connected with \_\_\_\_\_ certain philosophy of \_\_\_\_\_ life. \_\_\_\_\_ tea-drinking is regarded as \_\_\_\_\_ ceremony, not just as \_\_\_\_\_ way of quenching<sup>3</sup> one’s thirst. \_\_\_\_\_ people drink \_\_\_\_\_ tea to forget – if only for \_\_\_\_\_ half \_\_\_\_\_ hour or so – \_\_\_\_\_ worries of \_\_\_\_\_ daily life.

<sup>1</sup>china – porcelain;

<sup>2</sup>spring water – natural mineral water;

<sup>3</sup>to quench – to satisfy (thirst).

**Ex. 4.** Use the definite or indefinite article to fill in the gaps where necessary.

### Young people and university

*Mary Willams (17, still at school):* I plan to go to \_\_\_\_\_ university when I leave \_\_\_\_\_ school. I'll probably study \_\_\_\_\_ English because I love \_\_\_\_\_ English literature. At \_\_\_\_\_ moment I'm very interested in \_\_\_\_\_ poetry of T. S. Eliot. Actually what I'm looking forward to most is \_\_\_\_\_ freedom of. \_\_\_\_\_ university life. \_\_\_\_\_ school I go to is pretty strict – it's \_\_\_\_\_ boarding school near York.

*Professor Richards (Oxford University):* \_\_\_\_\_ quite \_\_\_\_\_ large number of \_\_\_\_\_ candidates who have applied for \_\_\_\_\_ place at Oxford this year are from \_\_\_\_\_ European Community. More and more students from \_\_\_\_\_ Europe, especially \_\_\_\_\_ German students, are keen to go to \_\_\_\_\_ British university. \_\_\_\_\_ most of \_\_\_\_\_ foreign students come to Britain because \_\_\_\_\_ courses they can take here are shorter – and less crowded – than at \_\_\_\_\_ home. All \_\_\_\_\_ students I've talked to especially like our traditional system of \_\_\_\_\_ close contact with tutors.

*John Whitely (19, first-year music student):* My father is \_\_\_\_\_ clergyman and my mother is \_\_\_\_\_ social worker. They always hoped I might study \_\_\_\_\_ theology and become \_\_\_\_\_ priest – or at least do something to help \_\_\_\_\_ society. As \_\_\_\_\_ child, when I still used to go to \_\_\_\_\_ church regularly, I thought \_\_\_\_\_ missionary work mightn't be \_\_\_\_\_ such \_\_\_\_\_ bad idea. But when I started \_\_\_\_\_ secondary school, I began to get interested in \_\_\_\_\_ music. That was when \_\_\_\_\_ life really got going for me. By \_\_\_\_\_ time I was 15, I knew I had to take up \_\_\_\_\_ music as \_\_\_\_\_ career. So here I am! Luckily my parents have given me \_\_\_\_\_ full support. They realize I'm not doing all this as \_\_\_\_\_ act of \_\_\_\_\_ protest or \_\_\_\_\_ rebellion against \_\_\_\_\_ upbringing I had.

(from "Learning English Grammar in Profile")

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